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WESTERN RECORDER.

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Communication.

For the Western Recorder.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF BUFFALO.

The Rev. Jabez B. Hyde, formerly a missionary among the Seneca Indians, but some years since having been removed from his station, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the Board who employed him, did last autumn commence a violent attack on the character of Rev. Mr. Harris, now labouring among the Indians, whilst both Mr. Harris and Mr. Hyde were members of the Presbytery of Buffalo The medium which Mr. Hyde chose for this attack was the Buffalo Patriot. Several of the friends of Mr. Harris, and also friends to the missionary cause under his care, thought the conduct of Mr. Hyde very disorderly. Mr. Harris having no other resource, applied to his brethren of Presbytery for protection of his character, thus implicated before the world, together with the other missionaries, his fellow-labourers. Accordingly, it was thought necessary to call a special meeting of Presbytery, to hear and issue the case. The Presbytery met in October last at Buffalo, and heard Mr. Hyde for several days in his defence, concerning the charges which Mr. Harris had preferred against him. After a careful and impartial investigation, Presbytery found Mr. Hyde guilty of the charges; and because he would not confess his trespass, they felt bound to suspend him from the office of the gospel ministry until he should repent.

From this decision Mr. Hyde appealed to the Synod of Genesee; but on obtaining what he calls a copy of the minutes, he changed his course, and published what he thought proper of the proceedings of Presbytery, in a pamphlet form, with his own notes and comments thereon. At a meeting of Presbytery, subsequent to the one which tried Mr. Hyde, a committee was appointed to examine this pamphlet, and report on it, as well as on Mr. Hyde's general conduct since his suspension. The following is the report of said committee, which the Presbytery feel very reluctantly constrained to publish, both as being due to the members personally, and to the cause of Christ under their care as a body, since Mr. Hyde has thought proper to drag them before the public, in this very unbecoming manner.

"Your committee, on due inquiry, have ascertained that Mr. Hyde, in contempt of the judgment of this body, and in violation of his ordination vows, did, after the late trial in this place, in October last, continue to superintend the Sabbath school among the adult Indians on the Seneca reservation, while he was under censure of this judicatory, for taking the said class out of the hands of the missionaries, on the charge of *intermeddling*, sustained against him. Your committee think this conduct in Mr. Hyde highly contumacious; calculated to injure the cause of religion among the Indians, and to wound the feelings of the missionaries; but especially as it regards the judgment of this Presbytery, which Mr. Hyde ought to have submitted to, until he obtained legal redress, if that judgment was wrong.

"Your committee farther report, that whereas Mr. H. having appealed from this body to the Synod of Genesee, and having, together with Mr. Jos. Stocking and Mr. Amos Callendar, called on the stated clerk for a copy of the records of trial, and other documents appertaining thereto, with the avowed purpose of prosecuting the aforesaid appeal—the said Mr. Hyde did notwithstanding signify, in a few weeks thereafter, by the public newspapers, that he should *not appeal;* but on the contrary issued a prospectus, that he would publish the proceedings of Presbytery to the world, with his own notes and observations. We forbear, for the present, offering any opinion on this rare, if not unexampled conduct.

"According to the prospectus above mentioned, a pamphlet has fallen into the hands of your committee, purporting to be a review of the minutes and proceedings of the Presbytery of Buffalo, the preface of which is subscribed *Jabez B. Hyde*, and believed to be written, published, vended and circulated in this community, by him.

"Your committee have carefully perused the said pamphlet—compared it with the original records—find in it many gross misrepresentations, touching this Presbytery as a body, as well as against some of its individual members; which misrepresentations and falsehoods, contained in said pamphlet, are, in the opinion of your committee, of a nature highly injurious to the public character of this judicature of Jesus Christ, and very affecting to some of its individual members, thus calumniated and abused by Mr. Hyde before the public.

"Your committee have selected a number of places where Mr. Hyde has done violence to the proceedings of Presbytery; impeaching the veracity of witnesses, who are ministers and missionaries in good standing in the church; mangling the minutes; mis-stating facts which were known to him; introducing as counter-testimony matter unknown to Presbytery, and not sanctioned by them. Then he asserts that Presbytery refused him proper testimony, and that he was oppressed and deprived of his rightful privileges.

"No member of this body, however, your committee would beg leave further to remark, has suffered more from Mr. H.'s pamphlet, than the stated clerk; who has faithfully & literally transcribed the original minutes into the record-book, with the proceedings of this body in the case. We would particularly observe the fact, that Mr. H has left out the affirmation, *read to witness and approved*, required and inserted at the close of each deposition; in order that he might criminate the stated clerk before the public, and before his congregation; accusing him of corrupting and perverting the record, "*interpolating mangling and juggling.*" (see Pamph. p. 53); all of which conduct your committee consider, in Mr. Hyde, a piece of cruelty and outrage, under all the circumstances, peculiarly aggravating.

"To conclude, your committee are of opinion, that this pamphlet, together with Mr. Hyde's conduct since his suspension, are such, that the character of this body and the cause of Christ demand that this Presbytery take some farther order on this subject as early as practicable."

After the adoption of the above report, the Presbytery of Buffalo, not with a view to injure the character of the author of the pamphlet, nor to hurt the feelings of his friends; but as a duty they owe to themselves, and to the cause of Christ, if not also to soften some impressions unfavourable to us as a Presbytery, which the said pamphlet has undoubtedly produced in the minds of many who may have perused it; the said Presbytery have deemed it advisable to submit to the public the following statements and explanations, touching some things misrepresented by the author of the pamphlet.

1st. *As to the calling of Presbytery, before which Mr. Hyde was tried.* Being, as a Presbytery, duly aware that we cannot meet, save by the request of two ministers and two elders, on which first meeting a citation is issued by the Moderator; and knowing also, that at the first meeting of Presbytery, nothing more can be done than draw up charges, with witnesses, citing the accused to appear at a subsequent meeting, not less than ten days from the preceding meeting; the Presbytery which tried Mr. Hyde was appointed by his own request, stating the time and place.

The Moderator, on his way to Synod, sent notice to Mr. Hyde, that Mr. Harris had charges against him; and if he would waive the privilege in the form of *government*, by coming to trial at the first meeting of Presbytery in his case, he might join with Mr. Harris in requesting said meeting without farther delay. This would expedite a settlement of the matter at issue, and save the Presbytery much trouble and expense, some of the brethren having to travel at least eighty miles. In this proposition Mr. Hyde cheerfully concurred. His request was carried to the Moderator, who thereupon called together all the members of the Buffalo Presbytery attending Synod; where there were present six ministers and one elder, with another elder, who was known to be ready to subscribe a request calling for such meeting of Presbytery. Before this council of the ministers of Presbytery then at Synod, Mr. Harris preferred his charges; and the Moderator having produced Mr. Hyde's request, calling for a meeting of Presbytery a month thereafter, it was then agreed to issue the citations to the different churches and sessions, as well as the citation to the accused, with the charges alleged against him.

The Presbytery at Buffalo in October last, was therefore called by the joint request of the accuser and accused; and it is yet unknown to that body, notwithstanding what Mr. Hyde and others have since said to the contrary, that they have transgressed any constitutional law, in trying the case by the consent of parties, both in calling the meeting, and also after the Presbytery was organised, and ready to proceed to business. The above being the grounds and reasons on which said Presbytery were convened, they thought themselves legally constituted, under the provision in the statute of *consent of parties*—tried the case of Mr. Hyde, and found him guilty of the charges alleged against him.

The account, therefore, given by the author of the "*Review*," &c. as to the manner of calling that judicatory, is without any foundation in truth.

As a Presbytery, we would remark, also, that all the delegates attending that special meeting, came there by a vote of their respective churches or sessions; although in a few instances, by oversight, the citation was addressed to some well-known individual in a few of the more remote churches, destitute of a pastor, only that the citation might reach the church with greater certainty, and in season to procure a full representation from the different churches under care of this body.

2d. *The treatment of Mr. Hyde, during his trial.* On this subject he complains, in his pamphlet, against his brethren, with equal bitterness and injustice. As a judicature, we feel it due to ourselves to say, that we treated Mr. Hyde with the greatest lenity and respect. He had full permission to bring forward any testimony calculated to exculpate him from any of the charges or specifications. On some matters of order and decorum, very much overlooked by the accused during the investigation, as well as the hearing of certain questions, the Moderator had a right to require information, before the question was put to the witness; which privilege, however, he seldom made use of; and not unfrequently was he obliged to interpose his authority, before we could receive from the accused that decent behaviour which became his circumstances and his calling, toward a court of Jesus Christ. In short, during a patient, candid and impartial examination of the case, for nearly two days, Mr H. was denied no privilege which he had either a right or disposition to claim, except that of criminating Mr. Harris, who was not on trial before us, and of trampling the Presbytery under his feet. That privilege was denied him; and for this reason he is pleased to slander us before the world, as partial, oppressive and unrighteous judges. Indeed, he more than once intimates, that we were determined, at all events, to find him guilty; than which nothing can be more unfounded and malicious.

In the whole of this business with Mr. Hyde, it is with pain and shame, that, as a Presbytery, we are constrained to declare to the world, that we have found the accused destitute of all christian principle, and exceedingly deficient in that strict regard to truth and integrity, becoming the place he formerly held in this Presbytery, and in the esteem of his christian brethren. Nor is it his shameless treatment toward us, as individuals, and as a Presbytery, that we so much lament; but the handle which his pamphlet will afford to the enemies of the holy religion of Jesus Christ. As to the general tenor of the pamphlet we are prepared to say, that we regard it as an ingenious tissue of truth and falsehood, so well beaten and blended, as easily to mislead those who are not personally acquainted with the whole proceedings; mis-statements of facts—unworthy insinuations against personal, private character—false colourings—untruths, clothed with a garb of sanctimony; and the whole charged with a decent portion of impotent revenge!

The extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Hyde, for ourselves personally, we should deem unworthy of our notice, were it not that unfavourable impressions have gone abroad against us, so as to make it necessary that, as a Presbytery, we should briefly state our views and feelings on the subject.

3d. *The reasons for the decision.* These, by an oversight of the committee reporting a proper minute at the close of the trial, were omitted, and are summarily as follows: 1st. We consider the first charge of *slander* as sustained against Mr. Hyde, from what he has stated on the pages of the Patriot, besides other testimony; and that he had any ground for these allegations against the resident missionary, Mr. H. has offered no proof satisfactory to this body. 2d Charge of *intermeddling* sustained, because Mr. Hyde had, by his violent and underhand measures, nearly broken up the little Indian church, in a very flourishing condition before he came amongst them; and also distracted the minds of the Indians, prejudicing them against their minister and his associate missionaries. 3d. Charge of *wilful and designed misrepresentation*, we consider as substantially sustained, from the different stories which Mr Hyde told to different persons, as to his acting under Mr. Harris' approbation; and his professed intention of tarrying but a short time among the Indians, when it seems he was laying plans for a permanent residence amongst them

On the whole, we feel deeply sorry for Mr. Hyde, and hope that he, one day, turning from the error of his ways, may, like a penitent Peter, weep bitterly for the wrong he has done to the cause of Christ in this region, and to us his brethren of this Presbytery, in the conscientious discharge of our high and responsible duties to him and to the church of God.

By order of Presbytery,
T. S. HARRIS, *Moderator.*
G. CRAWFORD, *Stated Clerk.*

From the Christian Spectator.

THOUGHTS ON THE REVIVAL UNDER WHITEFIELD.

I was much struck with the ingenuity of a review in the Christian Examiner,* in which the writer attempted to shew from the admissions of Edwards and Whitefield, that the revival in their day was not a revival of real religion, but an excitement got up by artful men. The reviewer professes himself very friendly to religion in general, and of course to a *revival* of religion in general.—His only objection is to that particular revival of that particular religion, and to all the other particular revivals of religion in modern times.

If the reviewer had taken pains to descend to particulars, it is possible he might have heard of multitudes of individuals who lived and died like Christians of eminent piety, and who traced their religion to these revivals. And he might have obtained some considerable amount of evidence, that the great body of these supposed converts held out to the end of life in the exhibition of christian feelings and conduct.—And thus he might have been led to the conclusion, that the evils, which are acknowledged to have existed, were not so great as to overbalance the salvation of a vast number of precious souls. Says Luther, "It is not easy to get over these scandals, when Satan, or when subtle and able men set them forth in glowing colours, and charge us as the authors of them." But "the kingdom of Christ is of more worth, not only than peace—especially such peace as existed under the Papacy—but than heaven and earth themselves."

* No. VI. 1827.

It has appeared to me that the principles and reasonings of this reviewer might be advantageously exhibited, by applying them to the supposed *revival of religion*, which took place under the preaching of the apostle. A real revival of religion is so desirable, and a counterfeit revival is so much to be deprecated, that we ought to be able to discriminate between the true and the false.—If the *stir* under the apostles can be fairly proved not to have been a genuine revival, we must look somewhere else to find one with which we may safely compare the excitements of modern days. I have neither time nor ability to do justice to the subject, and moreover have not the article in question before me. I will merely then cast out a few hints, as suggestions to some more competent person to take up and complete and methodise what I exhibit loosely and unfinished.

1. One of the things which go to prove the spuriousness of the Whitefield revivals, was, the censures which were cast by some good men upon some of the principal promoters of them. In like manner, we find that Peter was openly censured by Paul, for his conduct in refusing to eat with the Gentiles, and in forming a party in the church of Antioch. Gal. ii. 11—14.

2. Another thing was the approval of Davenport by Wheelock and some other of the leading men. But Philip approved of Simon the sorcerer, so far as to baptize him, though he knew so little of the spirit of the gospel that he thought the Holy Ghost could be purchased with money. Acts viii. And the whole bench of apostles must have received those disorganising Jews who made the difficulty recorded in Acts xv. The church at Antioch must have selected Barnabas as an eminent Christian to send forth to more extensive labours, Acts xiii. 2; though in a short time he had such a sharp contention with the great apostle, that he parted from him, and refused to labour any longer under his directions. Acts xv, 39.

3. The dissensions among the leaders in the work is evidence of its spuriousness, especially when we consider the small importance of the things about which they differed. So Paul and Barnabas had such a hot debate that they separated, and the cause which thus divided two eminent preachers, who had so long laboured together and with such success, was no other than the question whether they should have Mark or Silas for their companion and steward. Paul and Peter also had a public quarrel, on the mighty question whether Peter should eat in the house of one brother or another. There must have been a supposed difference between these leaders, which was still marked and important, as we find the converts soon beginning to array themselves into parties in their behalf, one claiming to be of Paul, and another of Apollos, and another of Cephas, and another of Christ.

4. The prevalence of contention, litigation, indecency, and the most scandalous vices in the churches, so soon after the revival, proves it to have been spurious. So it was with the apostolic revival. It is the opinion of chronologers, that Paul preached in Galatia and planted the churches there, about A. D. 50, and wrote the epistle to the Galatians, about A. D. 52 or 53. He first began to preach at Corinth, in the year 51 and laboured there 18 months. He wrote the epistles to the Corinthians, A. D. 56.

Let us see what was the state of the church in Galatia, *only two years* after the revival, chap. i, 6. The apostle marvels that they are *so soon* removed from him that had been the instrument of their conversion. This was in just about the same time that the people of Northampton were turning from Mr. Edwards. Only the Galatians did not dismiss Paul, because he was their settled pastor; and with this further exception, that they turned *unto another gospel*; but I never heard that the body of the Northampton church renounced Mr. Edwards' doctrines. They had contracted such a suspicion of Paul's moral honesty, that he felt obliged to confirm his statements by a solemn oath. Behold, before God I lie not, v. 20. He says they were most foolishly bewitched with the error of the Judaizers, c. iii, 1. In c. iv, 9—11, we find them so far turned to superstitious observances and beggarly elements, that he is afraid of them, lest he he had bestowed labour in vain. Though they had loved him so, that if it had been possible they would have plucked out their own eyes and given them to him, v. 15; yet now he had become their enemy, because he told them the truth, v. 16. So transient had been their feelings of zeal, that he reproaches them, v. 18, as if it had lasted no longer than while the apostle was among them. Not more evanescent, certainly, were the fruits of Whitefield's itinerant efforts. So complete was their defection, that even such a decided maintainer of the saints' perseverance as Paul confessed that they had fallen from grace. They had set out well, but had so little constancy in their new religion that some one had hindered them, had excited a strong jealousy against Paul, which he found extremely difficult to remove, and had opened the flood gates of oppression, disorder, and mutual injury, vain glory, and neglect of that mutual watchfulness, tenderness, and forbearance, which are essential to the prosperity of the church. These hopeful converts were led astray from truth and duty, and gratitude, to this gross degree, not by a man of superior talents, or excellency of character, but by a mere pretender, who wished to make a fair show in the flesh, v. 12. Such were the evils which follow in the train, and close upon the heels of the revival in Galatia. Turn we now to Corinth, and see whether there are not great proofs there of the deceptive character of the apostolic revivals.

Here the leaven had had a little more time to work, and its effects were proportionably more disastrous. And yet, the advantages of the Corinthian church had been so great, that one would expect to see very evident fruits of the revival. In the first place, Paul himself had laboured here a year and six months, a man certainly as well qualified as either Edwards or Whitefield, to conduct a church skilfully through such a time. After his departure, Apollos, "an eloquent man, and weighty in the Scriptures," seems to have been the principal labourer. Aquila and Sosthenes also were eminent preachers in this church. Still it was not long before a dreadful declension followed this revival, notwithstanding the means which were used to retain its fruits The Jewish converts were still bigoted, and the converts from heathenism licentious. They divided into parties, one for Paul and another for Apollos, c. i, 12, ii, 3, 4. As they came behind in no gift, v. 7. and were noted for their knowledge and eloquence, v. 5, so they had become puffed up with vanity, c. viii. 1, and considered eloquence every thing, c. ii. But this was not the worst of the case. The gentile converts had not entirely eradicated the lascivious habits of that licentious city. There was fornication among them, and such fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife, chap. v. 1. This was even more gross than the wantonness which existed among the young people of Northampton. And still the church kept company with them, and suffered them to pass without censure, just as they did in Northampton. v. 9. Others regarded this practice of fornication, as a very trifling affair, chap. vi. 15. Covetousness, railing, idolatry, and drunkenness, also existed among them. Christians prosecuted one another before heathen magistrates. Husbands and wives separated, ch. vii, 10. Others considered the eating of things offered to idols as an indifferent thing, and so went into the idol's temple to eat, chap. viii. They disliked the apostle, because he had been a charge to them for his support, chap. ix. There were many disorders in their public assemblies; women threw off their veils when they prayed and prophesied, chap. xi, 5. There were public quarrels in the church. The richer members gave way to the grossest excesses at the Lord's supper, and made that holy ordinance like a heathen bacchanalian feast. Those who had spiritual gifts quarrelled for opportunities to display them, and contended for precedence, chap. xii, 14. And sometimes a number of men and women were speaking at once, to the destruction of all order and solemnity, chap. xiv, 34.—This was fully equal to the disorderly conduct of any of Whitefield's converts. Others denied the gospel doctrine of the resurrection and eternal life, chap. xv. Such were the evils, of licentiousness, covetousness, contention, and false philosophy, which followed in about four or five years after the apostle had left them.

But do not suppose this *examiner* would really consider Paul as the accountable cause of these evils, or that they sprung naturally out of the christian religion. In fact, the evils that remained only shewed what was the state of things before religion was introduced there; as the shattered frame of the convalescent still bears deep traces of the disease from which he is hardly recovered. Christianity would have appeared less needful, if it had found mankind so moral under the prevalence of idolatry as to need very little change. Or even if we admit that the new religion was the occasion of any of these evils, will this reviewer therefore maintain that Paul's preaching was wrong, and its results to be deprecated? Will he overlook all the blessed fruits of holiness which are found in the churches of Corinth and Galatia? And in his zeal for order, value as nothing the salvation of so many souls, who were washed, sanctified, and justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of God? Will he not remember, that though their concern for the purity of the church at Corinth slept, it was not dead? For when they received the apostle's rebuke, the body of the church instantly awakened to godly sorrow, and carefulness in clearing themselves, and indignation against sin, and zeal in purifying the church. 2 Cor. vii, 2. Will he choose to forget, that in spite of all these evils springing up in the apostolic churches so soon after the revival, christianity still commended itself to the consciences of a multitude of converts, and still lived and spread, and the gates of hell have never prevailed against it? The true friend of religion sees these evils and mourns over them, but tries to remove them in a gentle, patient manner. But what sort of a friend is that who has no eyes for any thing but blemishes.

After all, I am willing to believe this reviewer *did not know* that the allegations which he brings so triumphantly forward against the revivals under Whitefield, actually lay with more force against those which followed the preaching of Paul. This extreme ignorance of scripture *facts* is a lamentable thing for one who sets himself up

to instruct the public. It leads men to attack the impregnable walls of revelation, when they imagine they are only levelling their artillery against the works of men. And thus instead of pulling down the fortress of evangelical religion, they pull down confusion upon their own heads. J. L.

Religious Intelligence.

MARINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We learn from the New-York Observer, that one of the officers of the American navy proposes the establishment of a general Marine Missionary Society, embracing not only American but European seamen.

The plan is to have pious seamen, who, in a peculiar sense, go "*into all the world*," unite in contributing towards publishing "*the gospel to every creature*;" that worship be established by pious captains, in their vessels, morning and evening, at their meals, on the Sabbath, on the first Monday evening in every month, &c.; that sabbath schools and bible classes be established; that ship's libraries be formed, and tracts in different languages be deposited for reading and distribution; by which means, pious seamen, in visiting different climes, may perform in some measure what was once effected through the "*gift of tongues*."

"Many of our tracts are translated into several languages; and through this medium, in particular, it is hoped seamen, WHEN GENERALLY UNITED, will be enabled to prove a blessing, rather than a curse, to whatever portion of the globe they may direct their course. Something has been done of late in the navy, as it regards having morning and evening worship in the messes of the officers with their servants; and in performing divine service in small vessels, where there has been no chaplain; and from this it is hoped *several conversions have resulted*. Heretofore, when seamen have left their native shores, there has been an end, as it were, to the means of grace, but of late, some glorious rays of divine light have pierced through the thick darkness. They have begun to call upon the name of the Lord, and there is evidence that he has been graciously pleased to hear them. We trust the time is at hand, when "*The abundance of the sea shall be converted to Him*," and "all shall know him, from the least to the greatest."

This project is far from being chimerical. After all that has been done for seamen, we should look of course for its accomplishment and success.

"Though the situation of such captains and officers will in some cases be trying, (says the Observer), yet the performance of duty will bring with it its own reward. Each will derive courage from the reflection, that others in the same circumstances, are taking up the same cross; and it may be, that ere they are aware, the blessing of almighty God will visit them, bringing rich consolation to their hearts, while terror takes hold on the hardened sinner. Such a scene has been witnessed, to some extent, in one of our ships of war, and apparently under the use of the very means here proposed.

"There is one more encouragement to undertake these efforts, on account of the remarkable indications of Providence at the present day. What a change is that, which has converted the gallant chieftain, Count Von Bulow, who at the head of 40,000 men decided the battle of Waterloo, into a missionary of the cross! Several captains and other officers of the American navy are men of undoubted piety; and, as we remarked in our last, the number of pious captains in the merchant service, who belong to this port, is supposed to be not less than *one hundred*; most or all of whom, (as well as those of the same character in other ports), would undoubtedly, sooner or later, give to the object their cordial concurrence and personal co-operation.

"But it is not merely to seamen that the plan will be attended with important benefits. How often have we been told by missionaries in foreign countries, that one of the greatest obstacles to the conversion of the heathen, was the notoriously wicked conduct of seamen and others, from christian lands, who visited their shores. But if the proposed measures should be carried into effect, some at least of these seamen will conduct in the presence of the heathen as becomes the followers of Christ."

A HEATHEN CHIEF CONVERTED.

The individual alluded to in the following extract, must be distinguished from the late Queen Regent, whose name was very similar, as well as many traits in her history:—

"The Missionary Herald, for April, contains a very interesting biographical sketch of Kapiolani, a christian convert of Hawaii. She belongs to the rank of the nobility; was once a very dissolute character; but for some cause or other joyfully welcomed the missionaries to her island; frequently travelled fifteen miles, to hear the gospel from them; soon commenced building a church in her own village; earnestly entreating Mr. Ely to occupy it, and as an inducement offered, in conjunction with others, to erect a dwelling-house, and to do what they could towards his support. The request was complied with, the church dedicated in March, 1824, and the labours of the missionary commenced with animating prospects, which have since been fully realised. Her first religious impressions were received under the instructions of Mr. Richards, at Lahaina, while she was on a visit to that place. The change which was effected was remarkable. Once she gave herself up to intemperance, and every species of degradation. Now she is in every respect perfectly moral. She always appears in a neat dress; has in many respects adopted the customs of refined society, and is, in her whole character, raised so far above the generality of her nation, that one can hardly avoid the belief that she was educated among an enlightened people. How gladly, says Mr. Richards, would I present this chief to those who say this people can never be civilised, and let them account for the difference between her former and her present character. Anecdotes are given illustrating her christian feelings, which cannot be abridged without injuring the effect."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A general meeting of the missionaries has been held at Kairua, on Hawaii, for deliberating on various subjects of common interest. At this meeting, it was resolved that they consider their services as missionaries, pledged to the church for life; and that it will be considered irregular for any member of the mission to take steps towards a removal from his post, until he have the approbation of a majority of his brethren; and that, in approving of the return of any one to his native land, they be able to assign such reasons for it, as will, in their opinion, be satisfactory to the American Board, and to the candid christian public. Separate *translations* of the gospel by Matthew have been made by six different missionaries; from a collation of which they have resolved to prepare, with all possible despatch, a copy for the press. A division of labour was agreed upon at the meeting, by which with the blessing of heaven, a considerable portion of the sacred writings will, at no distant period, be rendered into the native language. The missionaries have printed a revised edition of their spelling-book, of 22,000 copies; tract No. 2, 7000 copies; No. 3, 3000; of the good Samaritan, 500; of their Hymns 10,000 copies. *Preaching* is attended by listening crowds. A considerable number of natives, of whose names nine are given, are employed to conduct conference and prayer-meetings, and have been useful. *Schools* have been established in every district throughout the whole group of islands; and so rapid has been the increase of learners, that a register of them cannot be exactly kept. They are estimated at about 25,000, for whose instruction not less than 400 native teachers are employed. The missionaries urgently press the importance of a general superintendant of the schools being sent out, who is thoroughly versed in the system of Bell and Lancaster. The missionaries have agreed upon *principles of intercourse with the chiefs*, with reference to civil and commercial affairs; and *rules to be observed in case of persecution*; of which it is sufficient to say, that they are derived from the Gospel. At Lahaina idolatrous observances are fast passing away; and the penalty of the law, incurred by iniquitous practices, which had for some time been evaded, has recently been executed on two criminals.

CEYLON.

At the date of the last joint letter of the missionaries, this mission had been in operation ten years. During this period, ninety persons joined the mission church. Of these, twelve have been subjects of discipline; nine of whom have been restored, and three remained under censure. The school system is now large; but the missionaries solicit earnestly the means requisite to extend it, as one of the most encouraging departments of their labour. They have already 76 schools—13 of which are separate girls' schools. The whole number of children in the schools, is 2,750, of whom more than 500 are girls. For the reading population which these schools are training up, the missionaries ask that books and tracts may be supplied. They have press furnished by a benevolent gentleman, which has just been set up, and they solicit paper, ink, &c. as from the press they expect to derive immediate and important assistance. David Brainard, one of the native members of the church, has died in the Lord.

The Eastern Missions.—Just as the last sheet of this number was going to press, notice was received at the missionary rooms of the arrival of Rev. Cyrus Stone and Rev. David O. Allen, with their wives, and Miss Cynthia Farrar, at Calcutta, on the 21st of September, after a passage of 108 days. They met with a very cordial reception from the friends of missions of different denominations in that city. Mr. Allen and his wife embarked for Bombay in the latter part of October. Mr. and Mrs. Stone and Miss Farrar were about embarking for the same place, when Mr. Stone wrote, at the close of the following month. They had been detained by the illness of Mrs. Stone. Their health and prospects were then good, and they had heard from their brethren at Bombay as late as October 22d, and their brethren in Ceylon as late as September 27th. Both of the missions were blessed with general health, and the latter was favoured with encouraging intimations of another effusion of the Spirit.—*Miss. Her.*

The Sabbath remembered.—In London, Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock, the subject of "sailing on the Sabbath," has lately and almost simultaneously occupied the attention of the friends of seamen. "The Greenock Seamen's Friend Society," have addressed a very forcible appeal to ship-owners, requesting them for many reasons to discontinue the practice. "A petition has also been signed by upwards of *three hundred* sailors, pilots, riggers and jobbers, praying for its abolition."

Supply of Ministers.—A writer in the Methodist Christian Advocate, after remarking on the views taken of this subject by many Christians, concludes thus:—"The anxious question is again repeated, "Where, indeed, but to more frequent revivals in our colleges, can we look for an adequate supply of ministers for our new settlements?" With leave, Sir, I will answer the question:—The Methodist conferences will furnish them! The different conferences in the Union admitted into the travelling connection last year upwards of *two hundred* preachers, and probably more than that number were licensed during the same period as local preachers."

Lord's Prayer.—The following is a literal translation into English of the Lord's prayer in Cherokee:—"Our Father who dwellest above, honoured be thy name. Let thy empire spring to light. Let thy will be done on earth as it is done above. Our food day by day bestow on us. Pity us in regard to our having sinned against thee, as we pity those who sin against us. And lead us not in any place of straying; but on the other hand, restrain us from sin. For thine is the empire, and the strength, and the honour, forever. So let it be."—*Cher Phœniz.*

Good Example.—We observe (says the Charleston Observer) that the five packet-ships in the line from this city to New-York, are advertised to sail, one on each successive *Monday*, commencing with the 31st inst. The practice of sailing on the Sabbath is far less frequent than formerly, and we hope that it may soon become a very rare occurrence.

A Presbyterian Education Society has been formed in Kentucky, of which the Western Luminary says:—"We hail the formation of this institution, as a new era in the presbyterian church in our state, and hope that immediate efforts will be made by all the friends of the cause to get it into successful operation."

More Counties.—The N. Y. Observer mentions Putnam county, N. Y. Richland, Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio, and Richmond county, Ga as fields which societies have resolved to supply with bibles within some limited time. The whole population embraced in similar resolutions, is now reckoned in that paper at 5,351,721.

Albany county, N. Y.—The Albany County Bible Society has lately held its annual meeting. The Directors began in September last to make thorough work in supplying the destitute. They employed an agent, who has supplied the towns of Coeymans, Bethlehem and Guilderland; and is expected to resume the service, and continue till the county is supplied.

Curious Hebrew Manuscript.—A very extraordinary piece of penmanship is at present exhibiting in the room of the Philadelphia Athenæum. It is a sheet of vellum a yard square, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Job, the Song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Psalms, written in the Hebrew character, and so disposed as to form a series of beautiful figures, representing all the sacred insruments and furniture of the temple of Jerusalem—the altar the mercy-seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the tables of the law, the columns, and the flowers upon their capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn, and was the exclusive labor of three full years.

The anniversary of the Episcopal Sunday School Union was held on Wednesday last. Upwards of 2000 scholars were present, together with their teachers.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Donations to the American Board, during the month ending March 20th. $4.479.62; of which $1,147.97 was received from Auxiliary Societies. Legacies received, $515.00.

Revivals.

Hamilton & Brookfield, Madison Co.—We learn by a private letter from Rev. Mr. Nash, to a gentleman in Utica, that the work in these towns moves gradually onward, & that in Brookfield it is becoming more extensive. The whole number of subjects in both towns is supposed to be not far from 100.

New-Berlin, Chenango Co.—The same writer mentions the existence of a revival in New-Berlin. The number of subjects perhaps about 30. One of the number was a Universalist. We learn from a friend, that a universalist preacher, despairing of his former expectations of safety, is earnestly warning his impenitent neighbours to escape from the wrath to come. This is not a *new* thing. We too could tell a tale. But for the present we forbear.

Barton, Vt.—The Vermont Chronicle gives notice of a revival at this place. Particulars not mentioned.

From the Boston Recorder, condensed.

Revival in Groton, Mass.—It is not yet quite two years since I came among this people, to labour permanently. The question was then very doubtful, whether there was any prospect of planting the standard of truth on this part of the walls of Jerusalem. The grounds of discouragement were the following:—

1. The state of vital religion was very low. The aged minister, the venerable Dr. Chaplin, was upwards of eighty years old, and feeble. He had been able to perform but little pastoral duty for a long time. The church was small and feeble. But few practised family prayer.

2. Those who wished to hear evangelical preaching, had no house of worship.

3. The Unitarians had not only the meeting-house, furniture of the communion table, &c. but the fund of nearly $11,000 was at their disposal. The people had not been accustomed to pay a ministerial tax. Consequently wind and tide could not set more strongly, than did self-interest against the cause of orthodoxy.

4. Religion was much decayed in all this region. The churches were mostly feeble, and Zion was like the heath in the desert.

Let me now point you to the result of the two years' labour among this people.

1. Great opposition has at times prevailed. We laid the corner stone of our meeting-house with prayer, and tears; and in the darkness of night, it was removed away. We assembled for prayer one dark evening, and our harnesses were cut, and our linchpins taken from our carriages, and many lives were exposed. We retaliated not, and I believe murmured very little. But the half shall not be told.

2. My people have built a large and neat meeting-house, with 124 pews, besides the orchestra—have furnished it with stoves, and with a large bell. They have procured many dozen of Nettleton's Village Hymns, for small social meetings; they have put up a beautiful row of horse sheds; have procured a complete set of communion furniture; have done something for foreign missions, and something for the American Society for Promoting Temperance; they have collected a Sabbath school, large, well regulated, with a good library. We have a flourishing Bible Class, of about 130 members, and a library owned by it, of about 230 volumes. We have introduced the Monthly Concert, and evening meetings.

3. I had not preached many months, before my audience became solemn. It grew more and more so. I tremblingly appointed a meeting for religious inquiry. It was a new thing. At the first meeting there were eighteen. They increased, till sometimes there were ninety or upwards. Every meeting was solemn as the house of death. The convictions were deep, and frequently of long continuance. None came out suddenly with great joy. Among the means used, plain, solemn preaching, and the inquiry meetings, were the most useful. In a few months upwards of two hundred different individuals came to converse with me at the inquiry meeting. Many of these were from the neighbouring towns. From among the first converts, the Union church, of which I am pastor, was organised. The church under Dr. Chaplin's charge, has not altered its relation; so my church is composed of new members. It commenced with thirty, and now contains about one hundred members. Several of the hopeful subjects of this revival belonged to other towns. I do not know the exact number of converts, but it may be safely stated to exceed one hundred. Of these, a large proportion are young, and several are looking forward to the ministry and other liberal professions. Great care has been taken to guard the church, and to be very watchful as to who and what come into it. We have not regretted any such watchfulness; nor have any as yet walked unworthy of their profession, to our knowledge. The effects upon the community are, that family prayer is coming into practice; the Sabbath is better observed, and the house of God is well filled; the whole counsel of God may be fearlessly delivered; the post-office is passed on the Sabbath more frequently; the tavern is less frequently visited, and there is much less of ardent spirits drank. The bible is more revered, and more frequently, faithful and prayerfully read. Parents are more faithful to their children & most are more faithful to their own hearts. The feeble churches in this region have been encouraged by the example of my people, and are doing more for Zion. A new ministerial association has been formed, and the hearts and hands of the watchmen of Zion around us have been united and strengthened. Still much land remains to be possessed; and in looking over the moral wastes in this region, it seems as if nothing was yet accomplished. Yet we should be lamentably ungrateful, not to say, that God has done wonders for this people. To him be all the glory.

Your's, &c. J. TODD.

Groton, March 20, 1828.

Maine.—It will call forth gratulations and praises from Christians, in distant parts of our land, to learn, that God is visiting this portion of his heritage in mercy. In several towns to the east of us, the Holy Spirit is carrying forward his gracious work. It is a day of God's power, in which many are made his willing people. A letter from Thomaston to the publishers, dated March 31, says—"We are now enjoying a solemn and powerful revival of religion. It commenced about three months since, is still progressive, and appears as interesting as ever. Twenty-five stand propounded for admission [into the congregational church] next Sabbath. Our baptist and methodist brethren are sharers in the good work. O, pray for us."

In Wiscasset, the presence and power of the Almighty are still more signal and glorious. We have seen a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in this town, which gives a glowing account of the progress and results, thus far, of the reformation in that place. We should not feel justified in giving to the public any of the details of this private letter; but if the writer's own ardour has not affected his judgment of the beings and scenes around him, it is a most remarkable work, which Jehovah is there accomplishing. Such, indeed, we believe it is. Various individual testimonies agree in this. The concluding paragraph of the letter has these expressions—"The *great doctrine of regeneration*, under the blessing of God and the influences of the Holy Spirit, has accomplished these wonders among us. God seems with us in solemn, yet consoling reality. I could relate events, which would make you almost believe that the day of Penteocst was coming back. The most experienced Christians among us never knew nor felt such a revival as this. To-day has been a day of fasting and prayer for its continuance; and while we unite with one heart and one faith, and pray with one united soul to God, and let no petty jealousies nor ambitious views enter among us, I have confidence that the work will continue."

Indications of revivals exist in several other places.—*Portland Ch. Mirror.*

Interesting from Massachusetts.—A letter to the editors from a gentleman in Berkshire county, Mass. dated the 4th inst. says—"There is nothing particularly interesting in our Zion; but in the adjoining county of Franklin, six or seven towns are experiencing a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. In Conway, where I spent the last Sabbath, the work is very animating. At first, it was confined almost exclusively to heads of families. Some of the converts had been scoffers; and in one instance an *infidel* has erected an altar to the living God. The reformation is now spreading among all classes. In Ashfield there has been for a few weeks past, a very cheering revival among a school of young ladies. The whole number in the school was 45. About five weeks since, the instructress told me that a solemnity rested on the minds of all, and that there was one instance of hopeful conversion. A week ago, when the school closed, *every member except five*, (and previous to the revival the number of professors was small), *were hopeful subjects of grace, and these five were deeply anxious*. Truly God is sovereign in the dispensations of his mercy; for as yet there has not been an instance of conversion in the society where the institution is located."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Wells, Me.—Rev. Mr. Greenleaf writes to one of the editors of the Boston Recorder:—"You will be pleased to hear that the revival of religion, so happily commenced in this place nearly eighteen months ago, is still, as we hope, in progress. We have admitted to the church 72 persons since last May. Nearly 20 more are thought to have religion, and several are under serious concern."

Francestown, N. H.—In Francestown, God is reviving his work. A letter just received, states that there are about 50 who are rejoicing in hope. May the fruit be equal to the number of blossoms. As so about 100 attended the inquiry meeting. This town has been a thirsty place; and some have long been praying for a refreshing shower of divine grace to descend upon it."—*Conn. Obs.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1828.

The Sabbath.—The expression of public sentiment continues to increase, in favour of sabbath-keeping measures. The Hartford (Con.) county meeting resulted in expressions of cheerful co-operation. The Boston Recorder says it cannot be that New-England will be backward in such a cause. The Maine Christian Mirror, in allusion to the contemplated measures, speaks of a new era in regard to exertion, &c. in terms of distinct approbation. The Philadelphian and N.Y. Observer are equally decided. As to the contemplated National Society, the proposal, it seems, came from Boston to New-York, and was seconded at Utica. The Salem (N.Y.) and the Newcastle (Del.) Presbyteries approved the measure, and appointed delegates towards carrying it into effect.* A large and respectable meeting in New-York have approved not only of this measure, but of others which had been previously adopted in this part of the state; and besides all this, the Rochester Observer, the Western (Ohio) Intelligencer, the Pittsburgh Spectator, and several other papers in different parts of the country, are not only decidedly in favour of the good cause, but are ardent and successful advocates of it.

*Similar measures have been adopted at a meeting in Greene county.

Thoughts on the Revivals under Whitefield.—The article which bears this title on our first page, as copied from the Christian Spectator, is one of singular interest. It is an established maxim in argumentation, that by *proving too much, nothing is proved*; and the writer of the article shows that the nominal friends of religion in their late attack against *particular* revivals—*not* revivals *in general*—have furnished a striking illustration of this maxim. The scene, though laid in Boston, among Unitarians, may be transferred to every place, where "a friend" is to be found, "who has no eyes for any thing but blemishes."

But why is it that the REAL friends of religion are generally so afraid of opposition, as to be backward and slothful in the performance of acknowledged duty? Is christian courage no longer a virtue? Or has the time at length arrived, when christians must graduate their *views* of duty by the scale of sentiment, as expressed by the mass of society? If it has, then let us hear no more of self-denial. There is no longer any such thing as *sinful* conformity to the world. What an improvement this, upon the condition and management of the apostles! They were bitterly opposed and persecuted for righteousness' sake; and that by the nominal friends of religion. This was their promised earthly heritage. But now it seems men have grown wiser. Religion must now be so modified in its operations, as even to appear lovely in the eyes of the carnal mind! Away with such maxims as these. There is awful guilt in the churches that adhere to them.

We know that in a time of vigorous exertion and strong excitement, there is great danger of rashness; but we have yet to learn, that even rashness in such a cause is more to be deprecated, than utter stupidity and supineness. We believe no such thing. The times in a special manner require action and devotedness—the union of deep humility and self-abasement, with the firmest christian courage and perseverance. Christian professor, art thou an IDLER in the gospel vineyard? *This* is the question.

Case of Mr. Hyde.—The proceedings of the Presbytery of Buffalo, in the case of Mr. Hyde, are given to-day, by request. We insert them as a regular presbyterial document, and without comment. We are also desired to request admission for them in the columns of the Rochester Observer.

Evangelists—Presbytery of New-Castle, Delaware.—At a recent meeting, after the transaction of the usual business, and the passing of resolutions in favour of the promotion of temperance, and the establishment of a national society for promoting the sanctification of the Sabbath, the Presbytery of Newcastle resolved itself into a missionary society, and among other transactions, passed the following resolutions:—

"Whereas we are deeply sensible of the low state of religion in our churches, and of our need of a general revival among Christians, as well as of the awakening of impenitent sinners; and whereas it has pleased the great Head of the Church, in every age, to bless the labours of Evangelists, in stirring up pastors and people.—Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Society will hail with pleasure, the time when God shall send faithful Evangelists, to co-operate with our settled Pastors, in their efforts to promote a revival of pure and undefiled religion.

"*Resolved*, That a particular invitation be given to Rev. C. G. FINNEY and Rev. H. NORTON, to come and labour within the bounds of this Society."

The proceedings of the Presbytery appear in the last Philadelphian. Mr. Norton, we believe, has gone to Wilmington. Mr. Finney is still labouring in Mr. Patterson's church, Philadelphia, in the midst of a powerful revival.

Fire.—A fire broke out in this village, on Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock, in the workshop at the rear of the iron and copper ware store of Mr. S. A. Sibley, Genesee street; which destroyed Mr. Sibley's establishment; the three story wooden building occupied by E. G. Huntley & Co. as a grocery, and Dr. I. N. Meacham, as an office; the three story brick building occupied by Mr. Stalham Williams, as a dwelling-house and millinery shop; and the upper story of the brick building occupied by Capt. Wm. Clarke, as a dwelling-house and

lottery and exchange office; all on Genesee st.; the two former owned by J. R. Bleecker, Esq. of Albany, and the two latter by C. C. Brodhead, Esq.; with a number of small tenements on Broad street, occupied by Skidmore & Pierce, tailors; D. & M James, last makers; J. & H. Newland, shoemakers; Thomas Broadway, as a meat shop; the Western Sunday School Union, as an office and depository; J. H. Rathbone, Esq. for a law office and the village library; and R. Hickok, as a chair factory; and a small dwelling.

All the buildings, except the one occupied by Mr. Hickok, were insured; and the property contained in them, including the village library and the books belonging to the W. S. S. Union, was principally saved.

Oneida Presbytery.—An adjourned meeting of the Oneida Presbytery takes place in this village, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Probably the sittings will be relinquished for a few hours, in favour of the missionary meeting. See notice in another column.

Oneida Bible Society.—By a vote of the Directors, at a special meeting held in this village, last week, the anniversary of the Oneida Bible Society takes place on Thursday the 1st of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is extremely desirable; especially, since a county census has just been taken, as a preliminary step to a general supply of the destitute with the word of life.

Religious Anniversaries in New York.—It will be remembered that the grand anniversaries at New-York commence on Wednesday the 1st of May.

Death of Rev. Caleb Alexander.—We learn from a private source, as well as from a western paper, that this distinguished clergyman has departed from the scene of his earthly labours. He died at his residence in Onondaga-Hollow, on Saturday the 12th inst. after a very short illness, full of the rich consolations of the gospel. A further notice is in reserve for next week.

Histories of Greece.—We understand that two Histories of modern Greece are preparing for the press; one by a gentleman in Hartford, Connecticut; the other in New York, by Dr. Howe, just returned from Greece. The former, for aught we know, may prove a catch-penny production; the latter promises to be a standard work.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"A Summary of Biblical Antiquities, compiled for the use of Sunday School Teachers, and for the benefit of families, by John W. Nevin, assistant teacher in the Theological Seminary of Princeton; in two volumes, 16mo. vol 1.—Utica. W. S. S. Union" pp. 260.

The study of biblical antiquities is of great assistance in unfolding the meaning of the scriptures. It throws a flood of light over the historical portions of the bible, and furnishes numberless illustrations for the prophetic and didactic portions. Works of this kind, however, are for the most part too voluminous, and too loaded with erudition for common use—especially for the use of Sunday school teachers. The work before us is in some measure a compilation from larger publications; and the author has taken special care to adapt it to the capacity of ordinary readers. A work of this kind has been greatly needed; and we think there can be but one opinion as to its merits. The first volume, only, has as yet appeared. It is divided into nine distinct chapters, each of which is subdivided into sections, for the advantage of easy reference. The general titles of the chapters are: Geography and Climate: Natural History: Dwellings and Household Accommodations: Occupations: Dress, Meals, Social Intercourse: Domestic Customs and Habits: Diseases and Funeral Customs: Miscellaneous Matter: Political Institutions. The work is well arranged, furnished with a copious index, and well executed. Every Sunday school teacher should furnish himself with a copy.

Genesee Sabbath School Herald.—No. 1, volume 1st, of a small periodical tract, bearing this title, has just been received. Its object and character are very commendable.

Political.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, April 12.—In Senate, the bill to construct the Chenango canal was under consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Waterman spoke in favour of it, but no vote was taken.

In Assembly, the bill from the Senate, to appoint a special commissioner to enquire respecting the abduction of William Morgan, was read the third time.

Mr. Williams made an able and eloquent speech against the bill. He said it had grown out of a party scuffle, and was intended for a political effort. He asked, if this bill was intended to destroy the fraternity of freemasons, and if some men did not aim to rise into power on its ruins. It was evidently a political bark; and if so, he apprehended its navigators would be wrecked, before they arrived at their intended haven. Mr. W. would not lend his aid, directly or indirectly, to persecute any society. He was not a mason; but he had friends who were, men that were ornaments to religion, and blessings to society. He could not believe these men were hypocrites. Washington presided over a lodge for many years, which he would not have done, had there been any thing in masonry dangerous to his country. Many other worthies were prominent masons, and it could not be believed that they would conspire against virtue or liberty, or that their "oaths were blasphemies, and their veracity perjury." There was a Judas among the twelve. Because there are some wicked masons, is the whole fraternity to be persecuted, condemned, and destroyed? Because religion produces fanatics, would you abolish it? He knew that from masonry good had resulted. He knew one instance where savage ferocity had been tamed, and the tomahawk arrested, through its influence. The late Col. John M'Kinstry of Columbia county, had been taken by the Indians, and was tied to the stake of death, when Brandt discovered him to be a mason, and he was saved. The bill would add fuel to the flame in the west, which, he feared, already burned with portentous aspect; and the public indignation might be turned from the murderers of Morgan, against those who have the baseness to use the excitement for selfish purposes.

Messrs. Edgerton, Emmet and Gross, also spoke against the bill; and Messrs. Wardwell, Granger and Dana, in favour of it. Mr. Granger said he should vote for the bill with the hope that good might result from it. If a judicious man, of the first order of talents, was selected as the commissioner, some good might be expected from it; but should it appear that the measure was intended for political effect; should the person selected be one prominent in the political conflicts of the day; and should he attempt to wield this power for political purposes; the people of that country will detect the fraud, and strip the veil that may be attempted to be thrown over this transaction; and will lay naked to the contempt and indignation of that whole community, not only him who thus abuses his trust, but those who sent him there.

A call for the *previous question* stopped the debate; and the bill passed, ayes 66, noes 44.

The bill to renew the charter of the Geneva bank, was read the third time, and lost, for want of (86) the constitutional majority, ayes 83, noes 26.

The bill to renew the Ontario Bank, and the bill to renew the New York Bank, were also read the 3d time, and lost, each receiving but 82 votes.

The Chemung canal bill was read the third time and passed, ayes 58, noes 51.

Monday, April 14.—In Senate, the Chenango canal bill was again under consideration. Mr. Dayan spoke at length against it. He founded his opposition on the ground, that the estimate expense of constructing this canal is but half the sum it will actually cost, and that the tolls would fall far below the estimate. The committee rose without taking the question.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Senate, a statement of the monies paid to the state-printer during the last three years. [The amount paid him, from Jan. 1, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1828, is $40.000.]

In Assembly, no business of importance was transacted.

Tuesday, April 15.—In Senate, the bill to incorporate the Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, was read the 3d time, and lost, for want of (22) the constitutional majority, ayes 21, noes 10.

The Chenango canal bill was again taken up. Messrs. Waterman Viele and Wilkeson, spoke in favour of it; and Mr. Crary against it; when the committee again rose, without taking the question.

In Assembly, bills passed the committee of the whole, to incorporate *eight* new banks, and to renew the charters of *ten* old ones. Among the former was the Oneida Bank; and among the latter, the Utica Bank.

In the afternoon session, the Speaker offered a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which shall provide, that the President shall be elected for —— years, and be ineligible thereafter; and that each state shall be divided into districts, for the choice of electors. The Vice-President to be chosen by the Senate, for —— years, and to have the same powers as are now vested in him. Ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, April 16. In Senate, the final question on the Monroe Bank bill was taken, and lost for the want of the constitutional majority, ayes 21, noes 10.

The Senate, in committee of the whole, then resumed the consideration of the Chenango canal bill. Mr. Livingston opposed the bill in a speech of great length, and was replied to by Mr. Viele; when the question was taken on the first section, and it was lost, ayes 12, noes 18.

The committee rose and reported, and their report was laid on the table.

In Assembly, bills passed the committee of the whole, to incorporate *eight* new banks, and to renew the charters of *three* others. The reports of the committee were agreed to by the house, but by votes that render it evident that none of the bills can pass on the third reading.

Thursday, April 17.—In Senate, the Chenango canal bill, after being recommitted to the committee of the whole, was again taken into consideration. The first section was reinstated and amended; when the question was again taken on agreeing to this section, as amended, and it was lost, ayes 12, noes 17. The committee rose, and the Senate concurred in their report. So the bill is rejected.

In Assembly, the bill authorising a survey of the Mohawk river, was read the third time, and lost, ayes 34, noes 52.

The bills relative to the Auburn and Steuben academies, were rejected in committee of the whole.

Friday, April 18.—In Senate, the committee of the whole took up the bill from the Assembly, authorising the construction of the Chemung canal. Mr. Hart spoke in favour of it, and Mr. Dayan against it. The question was taken on the first section, and it was lost, ayes 15, noes 12. So this bill is also rejected.

In Assembly, the bill to amend the act for constructing the Cayuga and Seneca canal, passed the committee of the whole.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York from Liverpool, has brought London dates to the 1st of March.

England.—A vote in favour of the repeal of the corporation and test acts had been passed in the House of Commons, by a majority of 44 votes, in opposition to the new ministry.

About seventy persons lost their lives, on the 28th of February, by the falling in of the roof of the new Brunswick theatre, in London. The roof was of cast iron, and the walls were insufficient to sustain the weight. About 170 persons were present, 60 of whom were performers, engaged in a rehearsal. On the Monday evening preceding, more than 3000 persons attended a performance in this theatre. The building had been recently erected, and cost upwards of £20,000; and what remains of it is of little value.

Another dreadful disaster occurred at Manchester, on the 29th of February. A new flat was to be launched by the quay company, full rigged for the occasion. The time appointed was one o'clock, when all the people in the manufactories were at leisure. A great number attended; and about three hundred men and women, boys and girls, crowded on board the vessel. As soon as she got into the river, she inclined to the right side, and in a moment after she struck the opposite bank, turned over, and nearly the whole of the persons on board were thrown into the water. A scene ensued which baffles description. Notwithstanding all the exertions that could be made, by those in the water, and the spectators on the shore, a large number were drowned. At the time that the account left Manchester, forty-seven dead bodies had been found.

The health of the King of England was said to be improving.

The Turks.—The accounts from Constantinople represent the Turks to be prosecuting their military preparations with great diligence. A palace for the Sultan was building on the Asiatic coast, with ditches and fortifications, to which he may retreat in case Constantinople may be besieged. The march of troops to Adrianople continued, as well as the sending the Sultan's equipages, who, according to a report generally believed, would go very shortly to that city. The capital wore a melancholy appearance. The rage of the Mussulmen against the Christians inflamed every moment. In addition, 200,000 Asiatics were expected.

LONDON, *Feb.* 28.—The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing dates from Constantinople to the 27th; and from Smyrna to the 19th ult. The manifesto, in substance, is fully confirmed. There is only one original copy in town, and it was immediately forwarded to his majesty's ministers by the gentleman by whom it was received. It is dated 20th December, and had been transmitted privately to rouse the Sultan's Asiatic subjects; and it was only by intelligence from Asia, that the existence of the document first transpired at Constantinople. The numbers of troops coming from Asia were very great, and the number in the Turkish capital was already of some magnitude. In the mean time every thing was tranquil, and the Turkish police most strict. The Franks, however, were leaving Constantinople.

In addition to the above intelligence, there is a report circulated in the city, on the authority (it is alleged) of accounts from Turkey, nine days later than the mail, that dreadful excesses had taken place in Constantinople; *that every Russian, and all persons lately under the protection of the Russians, had been put to death; and that the subjects of France and England had also been ill treated.* What foundation the statement rests on, we cannot yet ascertain. But the spirit which prevails at Constantinople gives reasonable ground for apprehending some violence on the part of the hordes who must be on their passage through that city.

Feb. 29.—The wild rumours from Constantinople are repeated to-day at the stock exchange. It is now said that the hordes from Asia arriving at Constantinople are immense, as the proclamations order all the male population to rally round the standard of the Prophet; and that the greatest excesses have been committed."

DOMESTIC.

Chenango Canal.—The bill to authorise the construction of the Chenango canal, it will be seen, has been rejected in the Senate, by a strong vote. This is considered a death blow to internal improvements for the present. The Senate appear to have adopted the opinion of Colonel Young respecting canals, that the state having furnished the arteries, it ought to be left to private enterprise to supply the veins.

State Elections.—In New-Hampshire, four fifths of the Legislature recently elected, are in favour of the national administration. In Massachusetts, not one-sixth of the votes for Governor were given to the Jackson candidate. In Connecticut, there was no opposition to the present Governor; and of the 208 members of the Legislature, it is said that not more than ten are opposed to the re-election of Pres't Adams.

Another State Convention.—The Jacksonian members of the legislature, held a meeting at the capitol on Monday evening the 14th inst. Joshua Smith, of the Senate, in the chair, and A. C. Paige, of the Assembly, secretary: At which they passed resolutions in favour of a state convention of their party, to be holden at Herkimer on the fourth Wednesday of September next, for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

New York City Court.—The Lieut. Governor last week nominated to the Senate, Chancellor Jones, Thomas J. Oakley and Josiah O. Hoffman, for judges of the new court in New-York; and the Senate have confirmed their appointment.

Appointments in Oneida County.—Charles A. Mann, master in chancery. Cyrus D. Sheldon, examiner in chancery. James Hooker, inspector of distilled spirits. Oliver B. Brown, inspector of beef and pork. Erastus Willard and Oliver B. Brown, auctioneers. Benjamin Hyde and Joseph Stebbins, commissioners of loans.

Relief for the Greeks.—The Baltimore American states that a vessel would sail from that port on the 19th inst. with the contributions collected for the Greeks. The money collected by the ladies had been invested in bread, flour, corn meal, beans, and coarse clothing.

The Greek committee of New-York have acknowledged the receipt of a large quantity of clothing, provisions and money, from various places, among which are 1856 garments from the ladies of Hartford, Con.

It is said that the ladies of New-London, Con. have made up and forwarded to the New-York committee, upwards of seventeen hundred garments.

The ladies of Onondaga West-Hill and vicinity, have made up a box of clothing, of the value of $165 50, which is now ready to be forwarded as a donation to the wretched and suffering women and children of Greece.

The ladies of Whitesborough, we are informed, have made up about four hundred garments, for the same praiseworthy object.

Fire in Albany.—A fire broke out in the city of Albany, on Friday morning last, which destroyed seventeen buildings in Beaver street, two in Green street, and nine in Hudson street. The family of a Mr. Fay, gunsmith, barely escaped with their lives. A part only of the property was insured.

Fire in Rochester.—A fire broke out in Rochester, in the morning of the 11th inst. which destroyed three stores in Exchange street; and much damaged another. The goods were preserved. The loss is estimated at $10.000, and was all covered by insurance.

Snow Storm.—A snow storm commenced in the city of New-York, on Saturday evening the 12th inst. and continued until Monday evening. It is said, that in point of severity, duration, and the quantity of snow which fell, no storm in that city, during the past winter, would compare with it.

The committee of citizens of New-York, appointed to evince their gratitude and respect to the memory of *Clinton*, have published an address, recommending to the people of that city, and of the state, to take measures to relieve his family from pecuniary distress.

The United States Senate has decided against abolishing the office of major-general of the army. The Hon. Wm. Henry Harrison, a Senator from Ohio, will probably receive the appointment.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that it is determined, at the treasury, to pay off *five millions* of the principal of the public debt, on the first of July next.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A meeting of the several Foreign Mission Associations recently formed in Oneida county, and of the friends of missions generally, in the county and vicinity, will be held in the first Presbyterian Church in Utica, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The object of the meeting is to organise an Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society, for the county of Oneida, which shall be directly auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and shall embrace, in itself, all the associations in the county and vicinity. The meeting will be important in its influence on the cause of missions; and will be made interesting, by appropriate addresses and statements. Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy, Rev. Mr. Stewart, late of the Sandwich Island mission, and other gentlemen, it is expected, will attend and address the meeting.

N.B.—Clergymen in this vicinity are requested to read the above notice from their respective pulpits. It is to be distinctly understood, that *all persons friendly to missions*, and not merely delegations from the several associations, are invited to attend.

Utica, April 21, 1828.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The stated semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of Hamilton College, will be holden at the College-Hall, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested. *April* 22, 1828.

ONEIDA ACADEMY.

The annual meeting of the Patrons of this Institution will be holden at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Society in Utica, on Wednesday the 30th April inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the election of Trustees the ensuing year.

A. SEWARD, *Sec'y.*

Utica, April 21, 1828.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

By the constitution of the Western Education Society, the annual meeting is on the first Wednesday in May. As this day will, the present year, be on the week when the National Benevolent Societies hold their annual meetings in New York; and as it was the main object of the W. E. Society, in altering the time of their annual meeting, to hold it on the week preceding those annual meetings; the Directors have proposed that the next annual meeting of the Western Education Society be holden on Wednesday the last day of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica; and that the Directors meet on the same day, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES EELLS,
Cor. Sec. W. E. Society.

Westmoreland, April 9, 1828.

WESTERN D. M. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, will be held on Thursday the 1st of May, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church in Utica. The officers and friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend. The Directors will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Branch Societies in the different churches are requested to make their remittances to the Treasurer, SAMUEL STOCKING, Esq. previous to the meeting.

J. F. SCHERMERHORN,
Cor. Sec. W. D. M. Society.

Utica, March 27, 1828.

NOTICE.

Sabbath School Societies, ordering books from the Depository, will wait patiently a few days, till we can recover from the effects of the late fire. G. S. WILSON. *Cor. Sec. W. Union.*

Utica, April 21, 1828.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 11th inst. a child of Mr. Thomas Hughes, aged 3 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. *Daniel Potter*, aged 29. *Oliver Sheldon*, aged 13.

In Trenton, on the 15th inst. Colonel *A. G. Mappa.*

In Westmoreland, in this county, on the 2d inst. after a short illness, *Jared Chittenden*, Esq. aged 72 years. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the first who enlisted in defence of the liberties of his country, in her struggle for independence. He continued in the service until the close of the war, and was distinguished for his valour. He was at the surrender of Cornwallis, and was engaged in some of the most memorable battles. Soon after the termination of the war, he emigrated to this county, and was one of its first settlers, where he has continued until his decease. His name and his virtues will long be remembered by a numerous circle of bereaved relatives and friends, to whom he was endeared by all the tender charities of life. His disease was an inflammation of the lungs; and although his sufferings were extremely severe, they were endured with the patience and fortitude of the soldier and the Christian; and he was enabled to sing the triumphant song, "Oh death, where is thy sting! Oh grave, where is thy victory!" He was cheered in his last moments by that faith which is an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast.—*Com.*

In Brookfield, Vt. on the 12th inst. Rev. *Elijah Lyman*, aged 64.

NEW GOODS.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, are just receiving a fresh Supply of *GROCERIES:* Among which are—
40 chests fresh TEAS,
25 kegs Plug TOBACCO,
50 quintals CODFISH,
30 bbls. & 20 tubs MACKEREL,
30 bags COFFEE,
50 boxes fresh RAISINS,
20 boxes Lump SUGAR,
10 hhds. St. Croix & N. Orleans Do.
20 boxes Bar SOAP, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article usually kept in their line of business; which they offer very low for cash or approved paper.

Utica, April 15, 1828. 16

Superior Old Wines.

FOR Sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street—
One pipe Old Bramin Madeira,
One do. do. Madeira,
One do. do. Port,
} WINE.

Utica, April 22, 1828. 17w3

Figs, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

JUST received, and for sale by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street—
30 drums fresh Figs, 10 boxes Prunes,
10 do. Sultana Raisins, 5 do. Citron,
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 50 do. Bloom Do.
Almonds, Madeira & Brazil Nuts, Filberts, &c.
Also, a few kegs of Dutch HERRING.

Utica, April 22, 1828. 17w3

Classical Seminary.

MR. ALLEN takes this method to inform his Friends, that since the lamented death of Mrs. A. he has engaged Miss ELIZA BROWER, as an assistant, who will particularly superintend in the departments of Drawing, Painting on Velvet, and Needle Work. In the family of Mr. Brower, who is to occupy the house where the Seminary is located, it is believed Young Ladies will find themselves agreeably situated, and enjoy as many advantages as in any institution of the kind in our country. Mr. ALLEN has it in contemplation to give familiar Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, accompanied with experiments. Board will be afforded upon reasonable terms. Instruction in Latin, French and Music, at reduced prices, which may be known by inquiring at the Seminary. Next quarter is to commence the 5th of May. *Utica, March* 31, 1828. 14

Ellisburgh Union Academy.

THIS institution is situated in the town of Ellisburgh, county of Jefferson, on a post-road leading from Sacket's Harbour to Utica, about twelve miles from the former place. Its location is pleasant, healthy, and retired; far removed from temptation, and that demoralising influence which is too frequently felt in the neighbourhood of large towns and populous cities. For cheapness of living, few places can be preferred to it. Wood, 75 cents per cord. Board, lodging and washing, have been obtained, during the last winter, in respectable families, for one dollar per week.

For those Pupils who wish to labour, a gratuitous use of as much land will be granted as each student can well cultivate. In this way, a stimulus will be had for exercise, without which little improvement in study can be made. The Pupil will readily perceive that the avails of his industry will be his own, and will do much towards defraying his necessary expenses. We think that a plan of this kind requires no recommendation. It need only be mentioned, to secure the patronage of the public.

Students will be required to attend public worship on the Sabbath; and will assemble at sunrise for prayers. Study hours from 9 to 12, from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9, in the evening. Lectures will be given by the Principal, on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Tuition, $16 per year, for English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the globes, and Arithmetic: $20 per year, in the Languages, Mathematics, &c. Tuition fee to be paid on entering the institution. Students will be admitted any time in the term; but will be considered members (sickness excepted) until its close.

The year will be divided into three terms; the first to commence on Thursday preceding the second Friday in January, and continue 14 weeks. Vacation two. The second term will commence on Thursday preceding the first Friday in May, and continue 17 weeks. Vacation four. The third term will commence on Thursday preceding the fourth Friday in September, and continue 13 weeks. Vacation two.

Number of Students the present term, 96.

CHARLES AVERY, Principal.

Ellisburgh, March 23, 1828. 15w3

W. BURRITT,

WILL open on the 1st week in May, a convenient BOARDING-HOUSE, on Genesee street, seven doors west of Bleecker street; where he will be pleased to accommodate all those (of correct moral deportment) who call upon him, with Board, either by the day, week or year, on as reasonable terms as at other establishments in the village.

Utica, April 14, 1828. 16

Leghorn and Straw HATS.

Shearman & Thomson,
"White Front, Green Door & Brass Knocker,"
No. 62, Genesee-street,

ARE receiving the present week, fifteen cases Leghorn Hats: Among which are—Women's black & white Flats & Crowns, Bolivars, Gipsies, Misses' Gipsies, Men's and Boys' Hats, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

Ten cases plain and open work'd Straw Hats, for women, misses and children; any of which they offer by the case, dozen or singly, cheap.

N.B.—All kinds of *MILLINERY ARTICLES* kept as above.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

Kidderminster CARPETS.

Shearman & Thomson,
AT THEIR CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No 62, Genesee-street—Up Stairs,

WILL receive the present week, three bales Kidderminster Carpets, of superior quality & patterns; five bales English and Scotch ingrained Do.; two bales Venetian Hall and Stair Do.; which, together with their former Stock, will make the *best* assortment of the *best* and *cheapest* Carpets ever offered here.

Also, Blue and green Table & Piano Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Rods, Bindings, Bockings, and family made Carpetings.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers give notice to the inhabitants of the village of Utica, and the public in general, that they still carry on the

Cabinet & Mahogany Chair-Making Business,

in all its various branches, at their old Stand, No. 41, Genesee-st. They have now on hand, a large & elegant assortment of Articles in their Line, of the latest New-York fashions, and of superior workmanship, which they pledge themselves they will sell as low as can be bought in that city, of the same quality. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine, before they purchase elsewhere.

They have just received a large and superior assortment of *MAHOGANY*, consisting of Boards, Plank & Veneers, Scantling, &c. They are qualified in saying that this assortment is the largest and best selected ever before offered in this market; which they will sell as low as can be bought at the lumber yards in New-York.

They have also a large assortment of *Sacking-Bottoms*, for Bedsteads, Cots, &c.

Also, a small but well selected assortment of *CABINET HARDWARE*, of the very first quality, such as Bureau Trimmings, Table Butts, Table Castors, Sofa Do. Locks, Screws, of all kinds, &c.; all of which will be sold low, and warranted of the best quality.

Thankful for past favours, they hope by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

Tillman & Benjamin.

Utica, April 15, 1828. 16w6

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named MARTIN SMITH, aged about 17 years. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, or employing him, under penalty of the law; as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. ABEL GUTHRIE.

Augusta, April 7, 1828. 15w3

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES"

From the London Keepsake, for 1828.

HEBREW MELODY.

In Judah's halls the harp is hush'd,
Her voice is but the voice of pain;
The heathen heel her helm has crush'd,
Her spirit wears the heathen chain.
From the dark prison-house she cried,
"How long, O Lord! thy sword has slept!
"O quell the oppressor and his pride!"
Still Pharaoh rul'd, and Israel wept.

The morning breezes freshly blow,
The waves in golden sun-light quiver;
The Hebrew's daughter wanders slow
Beside the mighty idol river.
A babe within her bosom lay;
And must she plunge him in the deep?
She rais'd her eyes to heaven, to pray;
She turn'd them down to earth, to weep.

She knelt beside the rushing tide,
'Mid rushes dank, and flow'rets wild;
Beneath the plane-tree's shadow wide,
The weeping mother plac'd her child.
"Peace be around thee, though thy bed
"A mother's breast no more may be;
"Yet He that shields the lily's head,
"Deserted babe, will watch o'er thee!"

She's gone! that mourning mother, gone!
List to the sound of dancing feet;
And lightly bounding, one by one,
A lovely train the timbrel beat.
'Tis she of Egypt—Pharaoh's daughter,
That with her maidens come to lave
Her form of beauty in the water,
And light with beauty's glance the wave.

Oh! woman's heart is like the rose,
That glows beneath the tropic's flame,
That blooms as sweet mid northern snows,
Forever lovely, and the same.
Whate'er her rank—whate'er her lot,
Where'er her gentle influence ranges,
The art to bless is ne'er forgot,
The will to comfort never changes.

The monarch's daughter saw and wept,
(How lovely falls compassion's tear!)
The babe that there in quiet slept,
Blest in unconsciousness of fear.
'Twas her's to pity and to aid
The infant chief, the infant sage:
Undying fame the deed repaid,
Recorded upon heaven's own page.

Years pass away; the land is free!
Daughter of Zion! mourn no more!
The oppressor's hand is weak on thee,
Captivity's dark reign is o'er.
Thy chains are burst; thy bonds are riven:
On! like a river strong and wide;
A captain is to Judah given,
The babe that slept on Nile's broad tide.

CHURCH MUSIC.—*No. XVIII.*

"*How shall it be known what is piped or harped?*"—1 CORINTHIANS.

If words are the basis of expression, then it is necessary that they should be heard. The worshippers will often be in doubt even as to the subject matter of song, unless there is distinctness of articulation. All are not furnished with books; and among those who are furnished, many have so little acquaintance with music, as to be unable to trace out the enunciation, as it proceeds slowly, indistinctly, and repetitiously, along through the stanzas of a psalm or hymn. Doubtless it is owing to this circumstance, more than to any other, that so large a portion of worshipping assemblies take little interest in this part of the services. "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" And "Except they give a distinction in the sound, how shall it be known what is piped or harped?"

A good articulation, desirable as it is, cannot be attained without labour and perseverance.—All the principles which relate to it may be readily comprehended; yet to reduce these principles to practice, is quite a different thing. For instance: Every one knows that letters are the first principles of words; that the vowels are formed by a particular conformation of the mouth, and a continued effusion of the breath; that the consonants are articulated by the application of the organs of speech to each other; and that, properly speaking, it is only the vowels that we sing; the consonants being articulated chiefly, as in speech. But who can think of these things in the midst of a fine tune, the sounds of which are continually exciting his admiration? Or who, in the midst of a bad tune, or a laboured performance, can think of any thing but relief from his painful task? Musical habits, too, are peculiarly inveterate. They will not yield to common remedies. Nothing short of vigourous application can suffice to counteract them; and the way is, to supersede one habit by establishing another in its place.

Some of the most prominent defects in articulation may be thus specified:—

1st. The omission of consonants; as *worl'*, for *world*; *li'e*, for *life*; *'en*, for *when* or *then*.

2d. The substitution of one consonant for another; *v* for *f*; *z* for *s*, &c.; as *vlocks*, for *flocks*; *zhepherds*, for *shepherds*.

3d. The want of separation among words, which produces improper combinations of syllables; as in the following:—

Sunand moonand starsde cay;

instead of—Sun, and moon, &c.

4th. The improper disconnection of syllables, by taking breath in the midst of a word; as in *miser—able*, for *miserable*;—*transi—tory*, for *transitory*.

5th. The feeble utterance of consonants.—The existence of this fault often prevents the detection of others; for when articulation is performed so feebly, as not to be recognised by the auditor, it is impossible to determine the degree of its accuracy or inaccuracy. Besides, where other faults are not removed, it seems almost a virtue thus to hide them in a public performance; for otherwise the jargon of a barbarous pronunciation would become intolerable. Take a single line as an example:—

Li'e i s'e ti' to ser' f'e Lor'.

Certainly, such articulate sounds, however distinct or powerful, can never enforce the sentiment, that "Life is the time to serve the Lord."

As to the method of acquiring articulation, the writer of these numbers has elsewhere expressed himself in the following manner:—

"He who would acquire a distinct articulation, should begin with the vowels, because they are the most easy of utterance. The slender vowels are rather unfavorable to musical sounds, and should they be so far modified as to render them comparatively broad, they would still be readily recognised; and the voice would thus be proportionably improved in sweetness. When a habit of singing the vowels is fully acquired, they should next be combined with consonants in syllables and words. The pupil should then be reminded that he is to sing the vowels as formerly; that the consonants should be very forcibly articulated at the instant of the commencement or termination of a syllable, as occasion may require; that the syllables should be rendered distinguishable; and that a momentary suspension of the voice between words, is necessary to distinguish them from mere syllables. This course of discipline, if persevered in, cannot fail of producing the desired effects; and it is wholly for want of it, that the subject of articulation is, in general, so little understood."

In inculcating articulation, the listlessness of singers is felt by many a teacher to be an obstacle which is almost insuperable. Unless the errors are pointed out at the very moment of their occurrence, very little progress can be made in correcting them: Yet the frequent interruption of the movement for this purpose, as well as the continual repetition of familiar principles, is very trying to the patience of the learner, who is in general not very sensible of the magnitude of his own faults. Special exercises for the purpose, of short continuance, perpetually varied in character, embracing only a single phrase or line of poetry, and introduced occasionally throughout a whole course of musical instructions, will be found of very great utility. What could not be effected at once, may thus in time be accomplished

Oratorio of the Messiah.—We perceive by the Connecticut Observer, that Handel's entire Oratorio of the Messiah was to be performed on the 18th inst. at the opening of a new organ in the north church in Hartford—by the Choral Society, assisted by Miss L. Gillingham.

Miscellaneous.

From the Emporium.

THE BEGGAR AND BANKER.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough, surly voice under my window, one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodging in Chesnut-street. "Your honour will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice, "your honour will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself." "And I'm a banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily. Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the casement, and beheld a couple of citizens in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse-proud lordly-mannered man, apparelled in silk, displaying a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hogshead; and the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. to determine which of their rotundities was best stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the banker, I discovered a line bespeaking something of humor and awakened curiosity, as he stood and eyed his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous, when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make that 'right' appear?" "How," said the beggar, "why listen a moment, and I'll learn you. In the first place, do you take notice that God has given me a soul and body just as good, for all the purposes of thinking, eating and drinking, and taking my pleasure, as he has you; and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus, just as we pass. Then, again, it is a free country, and here too we are on an equality; for you must know, that here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common Master; are equally free, live equally easy, and are both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place; and both have to die, and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the banker, "do you pretend there is then no difference between a beggar and a banker?" "Not in the least," rejoined the other with the utmost readiness, "not in the least, as to *essentials*. You swagger and drink wine in company of your own choosing: I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day, perhaps: I make a shilling, perhaps. If you are contented, I am: We're equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes: I am just as comfortable in old ones, and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling. If I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement: I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies—meet with fewer losses—carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways, "is the contempt of the world nothing?"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt. You have perhaps the one, and I a share of the other. We are matched there, too. And besides, the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming, is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me. I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful. We therefore add nothing to the common stock. We are only consumers; and if the world judged with strict impartiality, therefore, it seems to me I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers-by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head, ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—Is there then no more difference between a beggar and a banker?

Several years have since passed away; and now both these individuals have paid the last debt of nature. They died as they lived, the one a banker, the other a beggar. I examined both their graves, when I next visited the city. They were of similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green above each; and the sun looks down as pleasant on one as on the other. No honours, pleasures, or delights, clustered around the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They now were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life, never find admittance. Then the distinction of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sun-beam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

From the Albany Christian Register.

"SABBATH MORNING."

This was the answer my neighbour gave me, when I asked him, "When he arrived in Albany." "Sabbath morning, in time for church."

Q. But do you travel on the Sabbath?

A. Oh no; I disapprove of sabbath-breaking as much as any one; but I got in *early*, before church.

Q. But is not that profaning the day?

A. Why——why——we had one of your good deacons on board.

Q. That was not the question. I asked, if coming in on the Sabbath morning is not profaning the day?

A. But I did not set out on Sunday, and would you have me stop in the Highlands. But my business calls me. I have an appointment and must attend to it. Good morning.

Since then my good neighbour is rather shy, and I do not see him so often as formerly. I wish to suggest an answer to all such sabbath-breakers; and it is this:—

I *am* guilty—I *have* sinned against God—I *have* broken his holy law—I *have* set a bad example—I *repent*, and now *I promise never to do the like again*. NATHAN.

GOSPEL HUMILITY.

Would you be truly great? Humility is the true greatness of man, as self-exultation is his deepest disgrace. It is the greatness of patriarchs, prophets, apostles and martyrs; allying the child of sinfulness and dust to the ransomed of the Lord in a brighter world; attaching his interests to the honours and kingdom of the great Redeemer; opening to his weeping, ardent eye, the way of access to God the Father. What spectacle so grand, as that of the lowly penitent summoning to his succour eternal strength, and cheered with beams from the Sun of Righteousness, triumphing over all the powers of darkness.

HOW TO BE DISAGREEABLE.

Positive Degree.—Talk constantly of yourself and your own affairs. Every man likes to have the conversation about himself, and is dissatisfied when you keep it upon your own. Myself is always a very interesting topic. Yourself the topic of least interest on earth. If then you would wish to be disagreeable, contrive to talk constantly of yourself. If the conversation is about children, tell what good children your's are; if about clothes, tell what you like best to wear; if about any occurrence, tell what you did when so situated; you will be disliked. *Comparative Degree.*—To the practice of talking of yourself, add enough vanity to make it apparent, that you think yourself and what you do of vast consequence; you will be despised. *Superlative Degree.*—To both the above, add a haughty air of contempt for those with whom you converse. Let it be manifest that you look down upon them as weak and insignificant compared with yourself; you will be abhorred.—*Boston Recorder.*

POSTS FOR FENCES.

A correspondent of the New-York Farmer has found, by a number of experiments, that posts for fences cut from full grown trees, will not decay so soon as those cut from young trees; and that posts taken from the but-cut of a tree, will not last more than half as long as those made from the third and fourth cuts from the ground. He says posts made from the butts of young chesnuts generally last only eight or ten years, while those from the third cut of old trees generally last over twenty years. When the butts are used, the top end should be set in the ground.

CANADA THISTLE.

Mr. Winchell, of Dutchess county, N.Y. in an article published in the New York Farmer, states several experiments which he has made to exterminate the Canada thistle. He tried strong brine, frequent ploughings, covering with boards and barks, cutting down, &c.; and as the result of his experiments, concludes that if the stalks are continually and frequently destroyed, by any means whatever, for one or two seasons, in the months of June, July, August and September, the thistle will be destroyed.

Dr. Howe has issued proposal for the publication of a History of the Greek Revolution, from its commencement down to January last.

Canal Transportation.

Hudson & Erie Line.

THE Subscribers are now making several additions to their Line of Boats; and on the opening of navigation, will have them ready for plying on the Erie Canal, between Albany, Troy and Buffalo, and the intermediate places; running *Night & Day*, for Freight and Passengers. **Sabbath-Days Excepted.**

Patrons of the above Line will please to be particular in the direction of their Goods, to prevent mistakes. ALLEN & CHAPIN.

March 18, 1828.

The following persons will receive Property for and from this Line, when not especially consigned:—

HART, HERRICK & Co. } *No. 19, South-st.*
PLINY ALLEN. } *New-York.*
DOUGLASS & DUNN, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER, }
PATTISON & HART, } *Troy.*
ALLEN & CHAPIN, }
C. MORRIS & Co. } *Utica.*
JAMES PLATT & Co. }
ALLEN & CHAPIN *Rochester.*
CURTISS & FOOT. *Buffalo.* 12

NEW GOODS,

At the NEW BRICK STORE, *corner of Genesee and Fayette streets*

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Root & Wightman,

now offer to the citizens of Utica, and its vicinity, a complete assortment of *STAPLE* and *FANCY* DRY GOODS, recently purchased in New York; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, at wholesale or retail. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JOEL ROOT
JOHN WIGHTMAN.

Also, One case Scovell's best Gilt Buttons. 500 doz. extra S. SS. S. fine & common Ivory Combs, low for cash. 300 elegant Furniture Clocks, mahog'y cases.

October 9, 1827. 41

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.

Utica, June 23. 83 Genesee Street.

N. E. HALL—Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utica and its vicinity, that he will continue at his office, at Dr. BURGE's dwelling, opposite the Utica Bank, Whitesboro'-street, during the winter, where he will be happy to serve them in every branch of his profession.

He tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and requests those who have had artificial teeth of him, which need repairing, to call, and they will be attended to gratuitously.

Nov. 26, 1827. 48

For Sale, or to Let,

A LARGE and commodious Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, opposite the Presbyterian Church, in *Whitesborough*, with convenient Out Houses, Orchard, and five acres of superior Land. Few more delightful situations can be found in the country. For further particulars, enquire at the residence of the late THOMAS R. GOLD, Esq. *March* 10, 1828. 11tf

TO LET,

ON reasonable terms, and possession given sufficiently early for spring improvements—The Property on which the Subscriber now resides, in the town of Kirkland, (formerly Clinton), near Hamilton College; consisting of eight acres of improved Land, on which there is a very pleasant and convenient Country House and out Buildings, all in excellent repair. Two orchards of superior grafted fruit; trees sufficient to yield from 300 to 500 bushels of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.; a well stocked garden; good water convenient to every part of the property, and the whole under good fence. For further information, apply to CHARLES CARTER, No. 108, Genesee street, Utica, or on the premises, to

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Kirkland, Jan. 21, 1828. 4tf

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money, secured by a certain mortgage, dated June 1st, 1816, executed by *Reuben Brown*, to *Jacob Sherril* and *Lewis Sherril*, of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of New-Hartford, in the late town of Whitestown, and is bounded and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:—Beginning in the westerly line of the highway lately laid out, leading from the Seneca turnpike road to the old Whitesboro' road, at the northerly bounds of land belonging to William Morris; thence north twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes west, along the said highway, six chains and eight links; thence westerly, at right angles from said highway, four chains and fifty links; thence southerly, parallel with the first mentioned line, three chains and ninety two links, to land belonging to Samuel Barber; thence easterly along said Barber's and Morris's land, four chains and ninety-nine links, to the place of beginning; containing two acres and one quarter of an acre of land—Now, therefore, the said mortgaged premises will, in virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, be sold at public vendue, at the canal coffee-house, now kept by John Welles, in the town of Utica, on the 21st day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Dated February 11, 1828. W. KING, *Att'y for*
8 J. & I. SHERRIL.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Frederick Marr*, of Utica, Oneida county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 18th day of March, 1828. 13

New Goods again.

H. COOPER & Co. have this morning received from New-York, a large and splendid assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which they respectfully invite the public to examine. *Utica, June* 18, 1827. 25tf

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1828 9tf3

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility.

IN all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; and there has been no instance of its failure when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain in the medical world.* In many instances, where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases as extreme even as here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale, has been a desideratum from time immemorial. The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine have induced various persons to try to imitate it. The imitations and adulterations have in many instances protracted the sufferings of patients, when the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious. Understanding that there is a mixture offered for sale in this section of country, purporting to be similar to the preparation now offered, and from the repeated solicitations of friends, the proprietor has been induced to appoint the subscribers agents for the western section of the state of New-York, of whom the afflicted can at all times obtain his genuine Panacea. It is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper, to give even a glance at the numerous instances where this remedy has proved beneficial; and we would refer all those who wish to examine cases illustrating its success to a work published in Philadelphia, (now in possession of the agents), containing the recommendations of many of the most distinguished Physicians in the United States, and from many friends to suffering humanity throughout the world. For sale at the Druggist Store of

WARNER & HARVEY.

Who are now receiving a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs & Medicine,
Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs,
Paints & Oils,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in any section of this state; which they will dispose of at the lowest possible prices for *Cash. Utica, August* 12, 1827. 11tf

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by a mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of December, 1823, executed by *Henry F. West* to *Russel Clark*, for twelve hundred dollars, on the the following described parcel of land, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Manchester, county of Oneida, and state of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Seneca turnpike road, adjoining the land of David Pixley, and running thence northerly along said Pixley's line, three chains or thereabouts; thence easterly along said Pixley's line, four rods, to the line of a piece of land owned by Jesse Carpenter; thence southerly along said Carpenter's line as aforesaid, to the centre of said turnpike; and thence westerly along the centre of said road to the place of beginning; containing forty-eight rods of land, more or less—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, said premises will be sold at public auction, as the law directs, at the house called Shepard's Hotel, in Utica, on the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day. Dated December 24, 1827.

RUSSEL CLARK.

T. E. Clark, Att'y. 52

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, secured by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of May, 1826, executed by *William Floyd*, and *Juliet* his wife, to *Henry Wager*, trustee of *Elizabeth Beckwith*, wife of *Reuben Beckwith*, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in Western, Oneida county, and bounded as follows, viz: on the north by the line of the gore of Fonda's patent; on the south by the highway leading from Henry Wager's to David Hick's farm; on the west by the said William Floyd's land, and on the east by the land of Henry Wager and the late Daniel Paddock's land; containing about two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less; it being all the land in the town of Western which the said Reuben Beckwith and Elizabeth his wife deeded to said William Floyd on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1825:—Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Gurdon Burchard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the fifth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Utica, December 29th, 1827.

HENRY WAGER, *Trustee.*

Thos. E. Clark, Att'y. 1

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER is published on Tuesday of each week

II. The price to Subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the 1st three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of strictly adhering to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.